

GUIDELINES FOR PRACTICAL
CLASSESMETHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRACTICAL
CLASSES**Discipline: History of Kazakhstan****Course code: IK 1101****Title of EP: 6V10115 "Medicine"****Volume of study hours/credits: 150/5kr****Course and semester of study: 1/1****Practical (seminar) classes: 40 hours**

Department of History of Kazakhstan and Socio-social Disciplines

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Methodical instructions for practical classes were developed in accordance with the work program of the discipline (syllabus) "History of Kazakhstan" and discussed at a meeting of the department.

Protocol No.18 "31" may 2023

Head of the department: __  __ Nurzhanbaeva Zh.O.

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Занятие № 1

1. Topic: Prehistoric human evolution.

2. Purpose: to reveal the features of the primitive communal system on the territory of Kazakhstan.

3. Learning objectives:

- be able to navigate the periods of the history of Kazakhstan;
- distinguish historical terms and concepts – Paleolithic, Neolithic, community, anthropogenesis, Neolithic revolution, etc.;
- distinguish types of archaeological sites characteristic of the stone age;
- to understand the prerequisites and causes of the origin of cattle breeding and agriculture.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Landscape and climatic changes in the territory of Kazakhstan in the Stone Age era.
2. The territory of Kazakhstan is one of the centers of the formation of homoserries.
3. The beginnings of art and religious ideas in the Early Paleolithic.
4. Development of language, rational knowledge, reconstruction of religious ideas in the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Eneolithic eras.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Debate

6. Assessment methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria for the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Taimagambetov Zh.K., Baigunakov D.S. Kazakstannyn tas dauiri (zerttelu tarikhy men negizgi maseleri). – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2008. – 266 b.
2. Toleubaev, A. T. Early Saka Shilikta culture: scientific edition / A. T. Toleubaev. – Almaty: IP "Sadvakasov A. K.", 2018. – 528 p.
3. Seibert V.F. Botai culture. – Almaty: Kazakparat, 2009. – 576 p.
4. The history of ancient Kazakhstan. Ed. Baypakova K.M. – 2nd ed. – Almaty: Rauan, 1996. – 112 p.
5. Ismagulov O., Ismagulova A. The origin of the Kazakh people. According to physical anthropology. Almaty, 2017. – 196 p.
6. Harari Yu.N. Sapiens. A brief history of mankind. – Moscow: Sinbad, 2019. – 512 p.
7. Kitov E.P., Tur S.S., Ivanov S.S. Paleoanthropology of the Saka cultures of Prityanshanya (VIII – the first half of the II century BC). – Almaty: Hikari, 2019. -300 p.

Additional:

1. Akishev A. creativity and mythology of sakov. In-T history, archeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. - Alma-Ata: Nauka, 1984 – - 176 PP.
2. Akishev K. A., Kushaev G. A. The culture of sakov and usunei valleys. - Alma-Ata: izd-Vo an Kazssr, 1963. - 298 PP.
3. Akhinzhanov S. M., Makarov.A., Nurumov T. N. history of Scotland and lands in Kazakhstan. - Alma-Ata: Science, 1992. - 217 PP.
4. Ismagulov O., ethnic anthropology of Kazakhstan: (Somatol. issled.- Alma-Ata: Nauka, 1982 – - 231 PP.
5. Margulan A. Kh., Akishev K. A., Kadyrbayev M. K., Orazbayev a.m. customs culture of central Kazakhstan. - Alma-Ata: Nauka Kazssr, 1966. - 435 pp.
6. Samashev Z. Berel. - Almaty: Taimas, 2011 – - 236 p.
7. Omarov G. K. Saka-Scythian archeology: an anthology. - Almaty: Kazakh University, 2021 – - 342 P.

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8. ancient Uysun country. Chinese data and research. Designer: Sh. Akhmetuly. - Urumqi of the PRC, "Xinjiang people's Publishing House", 2005.

8.Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. What is the peculiarity of the goals and objectives of studying the history of Kazakhstan?
2. What are the main periods of the history of Kazakhstan?
3. What global changes in people's lives have occurred in the Neolithic era?
4. Describe the stages of anthropogenesis.

Lesson №2.

1. Topic: The genesis of equestrian culture.

2. Purpose: to reveal the Bronze Age as a time of formation of a complex cattle-breeding and agricultural economy, industrial development of polymetals (tin, copper, gold), the time of gradual transition of tribes to nomadism.

3. Learning objectives:

- to consider under the influence of what factors there was an increase in the importance of cattle breeding.
- to form a clear idea of nomadism (nomadism) as a phenomenon and its main features;
- to reveal the problem of the formation of proto-state formations on the territory of Kazakhstan;
- to show the structure of the social structure of the Saka period, to highlight the features of the social organization of society and the political history of the Saks.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Periodization of the history of nomadism. Prerequisites for the emergence of nomadism: natural-geographical and socio-cultural factors.
2. Ethnopolitical and social history of the tribes of the Early Iron Age. Political formations of the Saks and Sarmatians.
3. Ethnopolitical associations of the Usuns of Semirechye and Tien Shan.
4. The historical and cultural heritage of Kangyu.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: SBL, solving situational problems

Task:

1. Make a diagram on the history of Kazakhstan, and specify the modern periodization of history: ancient times, including the Stone Age (Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic), Bronze Age, Iron Age; Middle Ages (early, High, later).
2. Specify the main centers and name the main prerequisites for the development of ancient metallurgy.
3. Make a table indicating the main factors and reasons for the formation and development of nomadism in Kazakhstan.
6. Evaluation methods/technologies: Evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:**In Russian:****Main:**

1. Taimagambetov Zh.K., Baigunakov D.S. Kazakstannyn tas dauiri (zerttelu tarikhy men negizgi maseleri). – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2008. – 266 b.
2. Toleubaev, A. T. Early Saka Shilikta culture: scientific edition / A. T. Toleubaev. – Almaty: IP "Sadvakasov A. K.", 2018. – 528 p.
3. Seibert V.F. Botai culture. – Almaty: Kazakparat, 2009. – 576 p.
4. The history of ancient Kazakhstan. Ed. Baypakova K.M. – 2nd ed. – Almaty: Rauan, 1996. – 112 p.
5. Ismagulov O., Ismagulova A. The origin of the Kazakh people. According to physical anthropology. Almaty, 2017. – 196 p.
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7. Kitov E.P., Tur S.S., Ivanov S.S. Paleoanthropology of the Saka cultures of Prityanshanya (VIII – the first half of the II century BC). – Almaty: Hikari, 2019. -300 p.

Additional:

1. Akishev A. creativity and mythology of sakov. In-T history, archeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. - Alma-Ata: Nauka, 1984 – - 176 PP.
2. Akishev K. A., Kushaev G. A. The culture of sakov and usunei valleys. - Alma-Ata: izd-Vo an Kazssr, 1963. - 298 PP.
3. Akhinzhanov S. M., Makarov.A., Nurumov T. N. history of Scotland and lands in Kazakhstan. - Alma-Ata: Science, 1992. - 217 PP.
4. Ismagulov O., ethnic anthropology of Kazakhstan: (Somatol. issled.- Alma-Ata: Nauka, 1982 – - 231 PP.
5. Margulan A. Kh., Akishev K. A., Kadyrbayev M. K., Orazbayev a.m. customs culture of central Kazakhstan. - Alma-Ata: Nauka Kazssr, 1966. - 435 pp.
6. Samashev Z. Berel. - Almaty: Taimas, 2011 – - 236 p.
7. Omarov G. K. Saka-Scythian archeology: an anthology. - Almaty: Kazakh University, 2021 – - 342 P.
8. ancient Uysun country. Chinese data and research. Designer: Sh. Akhmetuly. - Urumqi of the PRC, "Xinjiang people's Publishing House", 2005.

8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. What were the reasons for the predominant development of cattle breeding and its transformation into a leading branch of the economy?
2. What changes in the field of public relations are taking place in the Bronze Age and what caused them?
3. How did the formation of proto-state formations take place on the territory of Kazakhstan?
4. Highlight the features of the spiritual culture of the Saks (the so-called "Scythian triad" - "animal style", in art, specific weapons and elements of horse harness and Scythian clothing).

Lesson №3

1. Topic: Stages of ethnocultural integration of Turkic-speaking ethnic groups of Central Asia in the pre-Mongol period.

2. Objective: to study the regularities of the formation of nomadic civilization and the features of the ethnopolitical history of the nomads of Central Asia and ancient Kazakhstan.

3. Learning objectives:

- to form ideas about the main trends in the development of Kazakhstan in the medieval period;
- to show the formation of early class states on the territory of Kazakhstan;
- to distinguish the features of the socio-political development of the Turkic states;
- to determine the role of Karluks and Kipchaks in the history of Kazakhstan.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Formation, structure and political history of the Turkic Khaganate.
2. The political history of the Karluk state: education, relations with neighboring tribes and states.
3. Karakhanids on the territory of medieval Kazakhstan.
4. The problem of the origin and ethnic history of the Kipchaks.
5. The Turkic civilization and the Great Silk Road.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Round table

Task:

1. Students form three small groups and prepare materials on the question "The main factors and historical stages of the formation of the statehood of Turkic-speaking ethnic groups on the territory of Kazakhstan in the pre-Mongol period".

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2. Based on the prepared materials, the table is filled in:

Turkish Khanate	Turkesh Khanate	Kipchak Khanate

6.Evaluation methods/technologies: Evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. The history of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In 5 volumes.— Volume 2. — Almaty: Atamura, 1997. — 345 p.
2. Kumekov B.E. The Kimak state in the IX-XI centuries — Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1972.— 695 p.
3. Karibayev B.B. Kazak khandygynyn kuryly tarikhy. — Almaty: "Sardar" baspa uyi, 2014. — 520 b.
4. Sultanov T.I. Raised on a white cat. Khans of the Kazakh steppes. Astana: Astana Damu, 2006. — 256 p.
5. Klyashtorny S. G., Sultanov T. I. States and peoples of the Eurasian Stages. Antiquity and the Middle Ages. St. Petersburg: Petersburg Oriental Studies, 2004. -368 p.
6. History of Kazakhstan (Kazak eli). Book 1-2. — Almaty: Kazakh University, 2016. — 458 b.

Additional:

1. Bartold V.V. Essays. Vol. 1: Turkestan in the era of the Mongol invasion. — M.: Izdat. east. lit-ry, 1963. — 760 p.
2. Akhinzhanov S.M. Kipchaks in the history of medieval Kazakhstan. — Alma-Ata: Gylym, 1989. — 296 p.
3. Safargaliev M.G. The Collapse of the Golden Horde. — Saransk, 1960. — 252 p.
4. Orazbayeva A.I. The formula of Kazakh statehood. — M.: IP Lysenko A.D. "PRESS-BOOK.RU ", 2017. — 376 p.
5. Kinayatuly Z. Kazak memleketi zhane Zhoshy khan. — Almaty: Eltanym, 2014. — 360 b.
6. Baypakov K.M. Medieval cities of Kazakhstan on the Great Silk Road. - Almaty : Gylym, 1998. - 216 p.
7. Kenzhetai D. Kozha Akhmet Iasau dunietyany. — Turkistan, Yasawi aleml. 2004 — 341 b.
8. May T. The Mongol conquests in world history. — London, Reaktion Books: 2012, -173 p.
9. History of Kazakhstan in Arabic sources. Vol. 1.— Almaty: Dyke Press 2005. — 711 p.
10. The history of Kazakhstan in Persian sources. Vol. IV. — Almaty: Dyke Press, 2005. — 625 p.
11. Kazakstantarikhlyturkiderektemeleri. Vol.1. — Almaty: Dyke Press, 2005. — 240 b.
8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)
1. What factors and circumstances contributed to the strengthening of the ancient Turks??
2. What internal and external reasons caused the collapse of the Turkic empire?
3. Why was the military system created by the Karakhanids the most convenient form of domination of the nomadic aristocracy over the agricultural population?
4. What were the features of the formation and history of the Karakhanid state?

Lesson №4

1.Topic: Education of the Kazakh nationality. The ethnonym "Kazakh". Kazakh zhuzes

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2. Objective: to show the peculiarities of the development of Kazakhstan in the Mongol period, to find out how the Mongol invasion influenced the development of ethnic and political processes in Kazakhstan.

3. Learning objectives:

- to study the process of the emergence of the Mongol empire;
- show the general factors and specific conditions that led to the collapse of the Golden Horde;
- to identify the historical consequences of the Mongol conquest for the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Kazakhstan consists of three Mongolian uluses.
2. Mogulistan (ser.XIV- beginning.XVI century.). Territory and ethnic composition.
3. The state of nomadic Uzbeks. The migration of the sultans Janibek and Kerey (1459).
4. Historical prerequisites for the formation of the Kazakh nationality. Ethnic processes on the territory of Kazakhstan.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Brain storming

Task: Discuss and fill in the following table

Ethnogenesis in the territory of Kazakhstan			
Stages		Ethnic characteristics (appearance, language, language)	
1	2-1 thousand BC.		
2	8-4 centuries BC		
3	6th-12th centuries.		
4	13-14 centuries.		
5	15-16 p.		
Conclusion: what is the significance of the continuity of ethnic processes on the territory of Kazakhstan?			

When brainstorming and discussing each stage, students should take into account that the following conditions are necessary for the formation of a nationality:

1. a certain level of cultural development;
2. territory with marked borders;
3. formed socio-ethnic consciousness;
4. formed language;
5. a certain characteristic appearance inherent in the majority of ethnic representatives;
6. the name of the state reflecting the main ethnopolitical or historical-geographical features of the ethnos.

6.Evaluation methods/technologies: Evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

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1. The history of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In 5 volumes. – Volume 2. – Almaty: Atamura, 1997. – 345 p.
2. Kumekov B.E. The Kimak state in the IX-XI centuries – Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1972. – 695 p.
3. Karibayev B.B. Kazak khandygynyn kuryly tarikhy. – Almaty: "Sardar" baspa uyi, 2014. – 520 b.
4. Sultanov T.I. Raised on a white cat. Khans of the Kazakh steppes. Astana: Astana Damu, 2006. – 256 p.

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5. Klyashtorny S. G., Sultanov T. I. States and peoples of the Eurasian steppes. Antiquity and the Middle Ages. St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg Oriental Studies, 2004. – 368 p.

6. History of Kazakhstan (Kazakh eli). Book 1-2. – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2016. – 458 b.

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10. The history of Kazakhstan in Persian sources. Vol. IV. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2005. – 625 p.

11. Kazakhstan tarikhly turaly turki derektemeleri. Vol.1. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2005. – 240 b.

8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. How did the formation of the empire of Genghis Khan take place?

2. What impact did the stubborn struggle for the independence of the Turkic tribes have on the state of the Mongolian army?

3. Determine the impact of the Mongol conquests on ethnopolitical processes, on the economic and cultural development of the region.

4. Identify the lands of Kazakhstan that are part of the three Mongolian uluses.

Lesson №5

1. Topic: Kazakh Khanate in the XVII – early XVIII centuries .

2. Objective: to reveal the content of socio-economic, political, demographic and cultural-legal processes in the territory of Kazakhstan during the formation of the Kazakh nationality.

3. Learning objectives:

- to form a holistic view of the stages of ethnogenesis among Kazakhs among students, using specific primary sources;

- to analyze the completion of the process of the formation of the Kazakh nationality, to consider the origin of the ethnonym "Kazakh" and the formation of the zhuzes.

- to introduce students to one of the most difficult periods of national history - the socio-economic and political situation of the Kazakh Khanate in the late XVII-early XVIII centuries using concrete historical examples.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Socio-economic and political situation of the Kazakh Khanate in the XVI century. The struggle of Yessimkhan for the Syrdarya cities.

2. The emergence of the Dzungarian Khanate and the first Kazakh-Dzungarian relations.

3. Zhanibek Khan Iorbulak battle. Kazakh Khanate under Zhangir.

4. The rule of Tauke Khan and his policy.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Debate

Task: The lesson should be held in the format of a "discussion – symposium". Students, participants of the discussion, precede the speech and the dispute with a short message on the topic. Further, detailed arguments are presented with subsequent discussion.

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6. Evaluation methods/technologies: Evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

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1. The history of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In 5 volumes. – Volume 2. – Almaty: Atamura, 1997. – 345 p.
2. Kumekov B.E. The Kimak state in the IX-XI centuries – Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1972. – 695 p.
3. Karibayev B.B. Kazak khandygynyn kuryly tarikhy. – Almaty: "Sardar" baspa uyi, 2014. – 520 b.
4. Sultanov T.I. Raised on a white cat. Khans of the Kazakh steppes. Astana: Astana Damu, 2006. - 256 p
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1. Bartold V.V. Essays. Vol. 1: Turkestan in the era of the Mongol invasion. – M.: Izdat. east. lit-ry, 1963. – 760 p.
 2. Akhinzhanov S.M. Kipchaks in the history of medieval Kazakhstan. – Alma-Ata: Gylym, 1989. – 296 p.
 3. Safargaliev M.G. The Collapse of the Golden Horde. – Saransk, 1960. – 252 p.
 4. Orazbayeva A.I. The formula of Kazakh statehood. – M.: IP Lysenko A.D. "PRESS-BOOK.RU ", 2017. – 376 p.
 5. Kinayatuly Z. Kazak memleketi zhane Zhoshy khan. – Almaty: Eltanym, 2014. – 360 b.
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 8. May T. The Mongol conquests in world history. – London, Reaktion Books: 2012, -173 p.
 9. History of Kazakhstan in Arabic sources. Vol. 1. – Almaty: Dyke Press 2005. – 711 p.
 10. The history of Kazakhstan in Persian sources. Vol. IV. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2005. – 625 p.
 11. Kazakhstan tarikhy turaly turki derektemeleri. Vol.1. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2005. – 240 b.
8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)
1. In what period of history does the term "Kazakh" acquire an ethnic meaning?
 2. What political factors contributed to this?
 3. Describe the prerequisites for the formation of the Kazakh Khanate?
 4. Reveal how the emergence of the Kazakh Khanate became a natural result of socio-economic processes on the territory of Dasht-i-Kipchak, Semirechye and Turkestan.
 5. Describe the content and features of the traditional nomadic culture of the Kazakhs.

Lesson №6

1. Topic: The foreign policy situation of the Kazakh zhuzes in the first quarter of the XVIII century.

2. Purpose: to introduce students to one of the most difficult and tragic periods of national history - the socio-economic and political situation of the Kazakh Khanate in the first quarter of the XVIII century using concrete historical examples.

3. Learning objectives:

- to acquaint students with one of the important periods of national history – the beginning of the process of the Kazakh lands becoming part of the Russian Empire;
- to show the internal political situation in the Kazakh zhuzes on the eve of the Kazakhs entering the protectorate of Russia;

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- to reveal the essence of the colonial policy of tsarism at the initial stage of accession, to consider the methods of tsarism for the military Cossack colonization of the region;
- to reveal the heroic struggle of the Kazakh people led by a bright political figure of this era, Khan Ablay, against the Dzungarian invaders, for the revival of the Kazakh statehood.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. The rise of the Dzungarian Khanate: the strategy of the conquering policy of the Dzungars.
2. The years of "Aktabanshubyrindy", "Alkakolsulama".
3. The significance of the victory at Bulanta. The Battle of Anrakai.
4. The role of Kazakh batyrs in the history of the liberation struggle of the Kazakh people.
5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Debates

Task: The lesson takes place in the format of "free debate", where participants have an equal right to vote, demonstrate their knowledge and share their thoughts. Main issues for discussion:

1. The need for national unity to protect the homeland.
2. The Battle of Bulanta.
3. The Battle of Anrakai in 1729
4. The role of Abylai Khan in the victory over the Dzungars.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Debate

Task: The lesson takes place in the format of "free debate", where participants have an equal right to vote, demonstrate their knowledge and share their thoughts. Main issues for discussion:

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3. The Battle of Anrakai in 1729
4. The role of Abylai Khan in the victory over the Dzungars.

6.Evaluation methods/technologies: Evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

Testing / oral survey

7. Literature:**In Russian:****Main:**

1. The history of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In 5 volumes.Vol.3. – Almaty: Almaty kitap, 2010. – 312s.
2. Abuseitova M.H. Kazakhstan and Central Asia in the XV-XVII centuries:history, politics, diplomacy. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 1998. – 592 p.
3. Yerofeeveva I.V. Symbols of the Kazakh statehood (late Medieval and modern times). – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2001. – 256 p.
4. Yerofeeveva I.V. Khan Abulkhair: commander, ruler, politician. –Almaty: Dyke Press, 2007. - 456 p
5. Masanov N.E. Nomadic civilization of the Kazakhs: the foundations of the vital activity of the Western society. – Almaty: Horizon, 1995. – 320 p.
6. History of Kazakhstan (Kazak Eli). Book 3: Kazakhstan in the conditions of the colonial and totalitarian system. – Almaty: Oner, 2018. – 265 p.

Additional:

1. The history of Kazakhstan in Russian sources of the XVI-XX centuries. In 10 volumes. –Almaty: Dyke Press, 2005 – 551s.
2. Campbell I W. Knowledge and the Ends of Empire, Kazak Intermediaries andRussian Rule on the Steppe. 1731-1917. Cornell University Press, 2017. – 288 p.
3. Abdirov M.Zh. History of the Cossacks of Kazakhstan. – Almaty: Kazakhstan, 1994. – 160 p.
4. Alimbay N.A., Mukanov M.S., Argynbayev H.A. Traditional cultural life of Kazakhs. Essays on theory and history. –Almaty: Gylym, 1998. -233 p.
5. Kasymbayev Zh.K. Kenesary khan. – Almaty: Ana tili, 2002. – 200 p.

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6. Martin V. Law and custom in the steppe: Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuz and Russian colonialism in the XIX century. – Almaty: KazATiSO, 2012. – 692 p.

7. Hafizova K.S. Steppe rulers and their diplomacy in the XVIII-XIX centuries.– Nur-Sultan: KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2019. – 480 p.

8. Epistolary heritage of the Kazakh ruling elite of 1675-1821. Vol.1,2. – Almaty: ABDI Company, 2014. – 1032 p.

9. Sartori P., Shabley P. Experiments of empire: Adat, Sharia and the production of knowledge in the Kazakh steppe. – M.: New Literary Review, 2019. – 280 p.

8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. Describe the specific historical situation in which the complex process of the Kazakh lands becoming part of Russia began

2. Describe the stages of the liberation struggle of the Kazakh people against the Dzungarian conquerors.

3. What was the role of the Kazakh batyrs in the history of the liberation struggle of the Kazakh people?

4. What were the reasons for the temporary successes of the Dzungars (Oirats) in the fight against the Kazakhs and the peoples of Central Asia?

Lesson №7

1.Topic:Kazakhstan and the Central Asian states at the end of the XVIII century .

2. Purpose: to reveal the directions and content of the military colonization of Kazakhstan by Russia, which took place in the XVIII -first half of the XIX centuries.

3. Learning objectives:

- consider the main stages and content of the policy of the Russian Empire in Kazakhstan and Central Asia;

- to study the process and objectives of the creation of the Syrdarya border line;

- to reveal the stage of connecting Semirechye and Southern Kazakhstan to Russia;

4. The main issues of the topic:

1. The Khiva campaign of 1839 and its results. Creation of the Syrdarya border line.

2. Hike in.Perovsky in Kokand (1853). The uprising of the Kazakhs against the Kokand domination in 1858

3. Military operations in 1860 in Semirechye. Uzun-Agash battle. Capture of Aulie-Ata, Merke, Turkestan.

4. The entry of Semirechye and Southern Kazakhstan into the Russian Empire.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Expert group meeting

Task: The teacher forms three small groups from among the students who should work out the following problems on the topic of the lesson.

- Kazakh-Russian relations in the II half of the XVIII century. (construction by Russia of lines of military fortifications);

- Ablay Khan's activities;

- completion of the annexation of Kazakhstan to Russia (ser. 50s – ser. 60s of the XIX century.): the conquest of Southern Kazakhstan.

6.Evaluation methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. The history of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In 5 volumes. Vol.3. – Almaty: Almaty kitap, 2010. – 312s.

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2. Abuseitova M.H. Kazakhstan and Central Asia in the XV-XVII centuries: history, politics, diplomacy. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 1998. – 592 p.
3. Erofeeva I.V. Symbols of the Kazakh statehood (late Middle Ages and modern times). – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2001. – 256 p.
4. Yerofeeva I.V. Khan Abulkhair: commander, ruler, politician. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2007. – 456 p.
5. Masanov N.E. The nomadic civilization of the Kazakhs: the foundations of the nomadic society. – Almaty: Horizon, 1995. – 320 p.
6. History of Kazakhstan (Kazak Eli). Book 3: Kazakhstan in the conditions of a colonial and totalitarian system. – Almaty: Oner, 2018. – 265 p.

Additional:

1. The history of Kazakhstan in Russian sources of the XVI-XX centuries. In 10 volumes. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2005 – 551c.
2. Campbell I W. Knowledge and the Ends of Empire, Kazakh Intermediaries and Russian Rule on the Step. 1731-1917. Cornell University Press, 2017. – 288 p.
3. Abdirov M.Zh. History of the Cossacks of Kazakhstan. – Almaty: Kazakhstan, 1994. – 160 p.
4. Alimbay N.A., Mukanov M.S., Argynbayev H.A. Traditional culture of life support of Kazakhs. Essays on theory and history. – Almaty: Gylym, 1998. – 233 p.
5. Kasymbayev Zh.K. Kenesary khan. – Almaty: Ana tili, 2002. – 200 p.
6. Martin V. Law and custom in the steppe: Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuz and Russian colonialism in the XIX century. – Almaty: KazATiSO, 2012. – 692 p.
7. Hafizova K.S. Steppe rulers and their diplomacy in the XVIII-XIX centuries. – Nur-Sultan: KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2019. – 480 p.
8. Epistolary heritage of the Kazakh ruling elite of 1675-1821. Vol. 1,2. – Almaty: ABDI Company, 2014. – 1032 p.
9. Sartori P., Shabley P. Experiments of the Empire: Adat, Sharia and the production of knowledge in the Kazakh steppe. – M.: New Literary Review, 2019. – 280 p.
8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)
 1. What is the content of Russian foreign policy in Kazakhstan and Central Asia?
 2. How did the process of Kazakhstan's accession to Russia take place?
 3. Describe the process of South Kazakhstan joining the Russian Empire?

Lesson №8

1. Topic: Land issue

2. Purpose: to reveal and explain the features of the administrative and political situation and socio-economic development of Kazakhstan in the post-reform period.

3. Learning objectives:

- to explain the content and consequences of the administrative reforms of 1867-1868;
- to explain to students the political and economic changes that took place in Kazakhstan after its subordination to the Russian Empire.
- to reveal the essence of the colonial policy of tsarism at the initial stage of accession, to consider the measures of tsarism to strengthen the military Cossack colonization of the region.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Construction of border lines, seizure of land. Military Cossack colonization: Ural, Orenburg, Siberian Cossack troops.
2. The resettlement issue in the 60-90 years of the XIX century. Temporary rules on the resettlement of the Russian peasantry to Kazakhstan.
3. Ethnodemographic characteristics of the population of Kazakhstan at the end of the XIX century.
4. Resettlement policy and Stolypin modernization in Kazakhstan at the beginning of the twentieth century.

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5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: SBL, solving situational problems

Task: 1. Identify the main problems and questions: what factors caused the penetration of capitalist relations in Kazakhstan in the last quarter of the XIX century? What factors contributed to the inflow of trade and industrial capital to Kazakhstan? What industries have been developed in the region and why?

2. Studying the material of the topic, focus on the characteristics of the main stages of resettlement policy: stage 1 - the stage of spontaneous resettlement (the 60s of the XIX- beginning. XX centuries); P-stage - the stage of organized resettlement within the framework of the Stolypin agrarian reform (1906-1916). Revealing the content of each stage, analyze the main measures of tsardom to implement the resettlement policy, pay attention to the order of settlement of the regions of Kazakhstan. Think about why the southern regions of Kazakhstan were initially opened for resettlement and their settlement was actively encouraged by the authorities? What benefits did the migrants receive? What factors and circumstances contributed to the intensification of resettlement in the 90s of the XIX century? For what purpose are expeditions to the Kazakh steppe organized at the beginning of the XX century?

3. Analyze the change in the demographic situation (as one of the consequences of the resettlement policy) on a nationwide scale in Kazakhstan (with the exception of the Bukeyevskaya Horde and southern districts)

6.Evaluation methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. The history of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In 5 volumes. Vol.3. – Almaty: Almaty kitap, 2010. – 312s.
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6. History of Kazakhstan (Kazak Eli). Book 3: Kazakhstan in the conditions of a colonial and totalitarian system. – Almaty: Oner, 2018. – 265 p.

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5. Kasymbayev Zh.K. Kenesary khan. – Almaty: Ana tili, 2002. – 200 p.
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8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. Describe the universal question in the 60-90 years of the XIX century.
2. What were the ethnodemographic characteristics of the population of Kazakhstan at the end of the nineteenth century?
3. What was the resettlement policy and Stolypin modernization in Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century.

Lesson №9

1.Topic: People's liberation struggle of the Kazakh people against colonialism

2.Objective: to study the causes, driving forces and the course of the national liberation struggle of the Kazakhs against the colonial policy of the Russian and Central Asian states.

3. Learning objectives:

- to identify the reasons for the increase in anti-colonial protests of the Kazakh people against the measures of tsarism to expand territorial expansion in relation to Kazakhstan.
- to characterize the causes of the anti-colonial movement of the second half of the 19th century in Kazakhstan.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. The People's Liberation movement in the Junior Zhuz under the leadership of batyr Syrymadatov
2. The uprising of the Kazakhs in the Bukeyev Khanate under the leadership of Isatay Ataymanov and Makhambet Utemisov (1836-1838): driving forces, nature, stages of the uprising, its significance.
3. The Kazakh People's Liberation Movement led by Sultan Kenesary Kasymuly (1837-1847): driving forces, course, main stages and causes of defeat.
4. The Kazakh steppe during the First World War: Decree of June 25, 1916 on the requisition of foreigners for rear work.
5. The Central Asian National Liberation Uprising of 1916, its causes, driving forces, beginning, course and main stages.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Debate

Task: Fill out the table using the information for each uprising indicated in the questions of the topic of this lesson.

a brief description of the reasons for the uprising	
pockets of rebellion	
the main events	
the role of managers	
the reasons for the threshold	
conclusion about the historical significance	

6.Evaluation methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

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3. Erofeeva I.V. Symbols of the Kazakh statehood (late Middle Ages and modern times). – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2001. – 256 p.
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5. Kasymbayev Zh.K. Kenesary khan. – Almaty: Ana tili, 2002. – 200 p.
6. Martin V. Law and custom in the steppe: Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuz and Russian colonialism in the XIX century. – Almaty: KazATiSO, 2012. – 692 p.
7. Hafizova K.S. Steppe rulers and their diplomacy in the XVIII-XIX centuries. – Nur-Sultan: KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2019. – 480 p.
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9. Sartori P., Shabley P. Experiments of the Empire: Adat, Sharia and the production of knowledge in the Kazakh steppe. – M.: New Literary Review, 2019. – 280 p.
8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. What do you see the strengths and weaknesses of K. Kasymov's movement in 1837-1847?
2. Give a description of the struggle of the Kazakhs of the Younger Zhuz under the leadership of S. Datula?
3. Describe the national liberation uprising of 1916, its causes, driving forces, beginning, course and main stages.

Lesson №10.

1.Topic:The Alash movement and the idea of a national state.

2. Purpose:to explain the meaning and ways of strengthening interethnic harmony in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. Learning objectives:

- to consider the formation of the Kazakh national intelligentsia: social composition, education, activity;
- to define Jadidism and reveal the influence of its educational ideas in the Kazakh steppe;
- to reveal the influence of the bourgeois democratic revolution on Kazakhstan;
- to show the life of the Kazakh steppe during the First World War.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. The February bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia and its impact on Kazakhstan.
2. New tasks of the national liberation movement in connection with revolutionary changes.
3. The activities of representatives of the national intelligentsia in the organs of the Provisional Government.

4. The political crisis of the summer of 1917.

5. The July All-Kazakh Congress and the decision on the formation of the Alash party.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Round table

Task: Students are divided into small groups and discuss the following issues

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1. Kazakh intelligentsia at the beginning of the twentieth century and its socio-political activity.
2. Kazakh intelligentsia on the way to creating a political party.
3. Formation of the Alash party.
4. The program of the Alash party.

6. Evaluation methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. The history of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In 5 volumes. Vol.3. – Almaty: Almaty kitap, 2010. – 312s.
2. Abuseitova M.H. Kazakhstan and Central Asia in the XV-XVII centuries: history, politics, diplomacy. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 1998. – 592 p.
3. Erofeeva I.V. Symbols of the Kazakh statehood (late Middle Ages and modern times). – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2001. – 256 p.
4. Yerofeeva I.V. Khan Abulkhair: commander, ruler, politician. – Almaty: Dyke Press, 2007. - 456 p.
5. Masanov N.E. Nomadic civilization of Kazakhs: the basics of nomadic society. – Almaty: Horizon, 1995. – 320 p.
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2. Campbell I W. Knowledge and the Ends of Empire, Kazakh Intermediaries and Russian Rule on the Step. 1731-1917. Cornell University Press, 2017. – 288 p.
3. Abdirov M.Zh. History of the Cossacks of Kazakhstan. – Almaty: Kazakhstan, 1994. – 160 p.
4. Alimbay N.A., Mukanov M.S., Argynbayev H.A. Traditional culture of life support of Kazakhs. Essays on theory and history. – Almaty: Gylym, 1998. – 233 p.
5. Kasymbayev Zh.K. Kenesary khan. – Almaty: Ana tili, 2002. – 200 p.
6. Martin V. Law and custom in the steppe: Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuz and Russian colonialism in the XIX century. – Almaty: KazATiSO, 2012. – 692 p.
7. Hafizova K.S. Steppe rulers and their diplomacy in the XVIII-XIX centuries. – Nur-Sultan: KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2019. – 480 p.
8. Epistolary heritage of the Kazakh ruling elite of 1675-1821. Vol. 1,2. – Almaty: ABDI Company, 2014. – 1032 p.
9. Sartori P., Shabley P. Experiments of the Empire: Adat, Sharia and the production of knowledge in the Kazakh steppe. – M.: New Literary Review, 2019. – 280 p.

8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. What was the peculiarity of the formation of the Kazakh intelligentsia?
2. What were the first editions of the periodical press in the Kazakh language?
3. How did the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907 affect Kazakhstan?
4. What are the causes, nature and features of the national liberation uprising of 1916?
5. How are the February Revolution and the First World War related?
6. What are the main ideas and trends that prevailed in Kazakh literature?

Lesson №11

1. Topic: Kazakhstan in the years of civil and political confrontation.

2. Objective: to assess the specifics of the socio-economic and political modernization of Soviet power in Kazakhstan.

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CLASSES**3. Learning objectives:**

- to consider the process of establishing Soviet power in Kazakhstan;
- to characterize the activities of the Alash party and the Alash Orda government
- consider the years of the Civil War and the formation of the KazASSR;
- consider Soviet state-building in the region;
- to assess the socio-economic results of the NEP.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. The establishment of Soviet power.
2. Formation of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Soviet Socialist Autonomous Republic.
3. Land and water reform in Kazakhstan.
4. The content of the NEP and the features of its implementation.
5. Famine in Kazakhstan in 1921-1922. The struggle of the Kazakh intelligentsia against hunger.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Debate**Task:****Discuss and fill in the table:**

1	What gave the NEP to the peasants?	A) in 1926, the number of cattle increased to 40.5 million; b)
2	Prerequisites the beginning of collectivization	a) confiscation of land from the rich; b)
3	Principles of the movement of cooperators in auls	a) freedom b)
4	Types of peasants' struggle against collectivization	a) going to the cities and into construction b)

6.Evaluation methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:**In Russian:****Main:**

1. Omarbekov T.O. Kazakhstan tarikhynin XX gasyrdagi ozekti maseleri.– Almaty: Oner, 2003. – 552 b.
2. Koigeldiev M. Alash kozgalysy. – Almaty: Mektep, 2017. – 656 b.
3. Abylkhozhin Zh.B. The post–Stalinist period in the history of Soviet Kazakhstan: a series of doomed reforms and failed declarations (1953-1991). – Almaty, KBTU, 2019. - 465 p.
4. The history of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In 5 volumes.t. 4. – Almaty, Almaty kitap, 2010. – 312 p.
5. The history of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In five volumes.Volume 5. – Almaty: Atamura, 2010. – 680 p.
6. Alash kozgalysy. Maselenin zerttelu tarikhynan. Kuzhattar menmaterialdar zhinagi. 1918 – 2007 lj. The Alash movement. From the history of the study of the question. Collection of documents and materials. 1918 – 2007 Almaty.: "El –shezhire", 2007. Vol. 4. – 472 b.
7. Koigeldiev M.K. Stalinism and repression in Kazakhstan in the 1920s – 1940s.– Almaty, 2009. – 448 p.

Additional:

1. Nurpeis K. Alash ham alashorda. – Almaty: Atatek, 1995. – 256 b.

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2. Abylkhozhin Zh.B. Essays on the socio-economic history of Kazakhstan. XX century. – Almaty: Turan, 1997. – 360 p.
3. Omarbekov T.O. 1929-1931 zhyldardagi halyk koterilisteri: zertteu. – Almaty: Arys, 2018. – 480 b.
4. Omarbekov T.O. Kazakhstan tarikhyn XX gasyrdagi ozekti maseleri. – Almaty: Oner, 2003. – 552 b.
5. Kamzabekuly D. Alashtyn rukhani tugyry. – Astana: El-shezhiresi, 2008. – 360 b.
6. "I do not consider myself guilty at all!": from the history of the protest movement in Kazakhstan in 1960-1980. (Collection of documents and materials). Comp. M. Koigeldiev. – Almaty: Arys, 2019. – 256 p.
7. Koigeldiev M. Korgansyzdyn kunin keshkender. Menin gylymdagy omirim. (Kazakstannyn gylym mektepteri. Adebiettanu): Monograph. – Almaty: Arys, 2019. – 304 b.
8. Red Terror: from the history of political repression in Kazakhstan (Collection of documentary materials of political repression of the 20 – 50s of the twentieth century). Comp. M.K. Koigeldiev, V.I. Polulyakh, Sh.B. Tileubaev. – Almaty: "Alash baspasy", 2013. – 384 p.
8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)
 1. In which regions of Kazakhstan was Soviet power established the most difficult way?
 2. The historical significance of the Alash party?
 3. Why did Orenburg become the capital of KazASSR?
 4. Why did the transition to the NEP become a forced measure?

Lesson №. 12**1.Topic:Contradictions and consequences of Soviet reforms in Kazakhstan in the second half of the twentieth century****2. Objective:** to analyze the political and socio-economic crisis of Soviet society in Kazakhstan.**3. Learning objectives:**

- to discuss the course of World War II in 1939-1945 .
- consider the restructuring of the economy in a peaceful manner;
- to define the political life of Kazakhstan in 1946-1984;
- to find out the socio-economic trends in Kazakhstan in 1946-1984;
- pronalize the aggravation of environmental problems during the period of stagnation;
- discuss achievements and contradictions in the fields of science, literature and art.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. The main directions of the foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet state on the eve of the Second World War.
2. Participation of Kazakhstanis in frontline actions, in the partisan movement.
3. Kazakhstan in the post-war years. Criticism of the period of the "cult of personality" of I. Stalin.
4. N.S. Khrushchev's reform in the system of party-state administration and its superficial nature.
5. Ethnodemographic policy of the center: internal migration, passport regime as a barrier to moving from the village to the city of Kazakhs, "registration", language discrimination and other ways of implementation.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Debate

Task: As part of the discussion, discuss the following issues

- socio-economic and socio-political development of the republic in the 70-60 years. XX century.;
 - contradictory nature of the ongoing transformations in the political and economic life of the republic;
 - the reasons why the predestination of "developed socialism" has not become a reality.
- 6.Evaluation methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:**In Russian:****Main:**

GUIDELINES FOR PRACTICAL
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1. Omarbekov T.O. Kazakhstan tarikhyn XX gasyrdagi ozekti maseleri. – Almaty: Oner, 2003. – 552 b.
2. Koigeldiev M. Alash kozgalysy. – Almaty: Mektep, 2017. – 656 b.
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7. Koigeldiev M.K. Stalinism and repression in Kazakhstan in the 1920s – 1940s. – Almaty, 2009. – 448 p.

Additional:

1. Nurpeis K. Alash ham alashorda. – Almaty: Atatek, 1995. – 256 b.
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4. Omarbekov T.O. Kazakhstan tarikhyn XX gasyrdagi ozekti maseleri. – Almaty: Oner, 2003. – 552 b.
5. Kamzabekuly D. Alashtyn rukhani tugyry. – Astana: El-shezhiresi, 2008. – 360 b.
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8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. What events characterize the socio-political life of the republic in the 50-60 years of the twentieth century?
2. How was the transition of the economy to a peaceful life?
3. What actions were taken to raise agriculture?
4. Why did stagnation occur in all spheres of life of Soviet society?
5. Explain the concept of "administrative command system"?
6. What caused the reforms in economic management?
7. What are the causes of environmental problems in Kazakhstan?

Lesson №13

1.Topic:Large-scale changes in ideology, economic and political life.

2. Objective: to give an objective historical analysis of the growth of centrifugal forces and the growth of national consciousness in Kazakhstan.

3. Learning objectives:

- discuss the policy of "perestroika" in Kazakhstan;
- to consider the changes in the socio-political life of the state in the second half of the 1980s;
- to give a historical assessment of the December uprising of 1986;
- analyze the collapse of the USSR and its consequences.

4. Main issues of the topic:

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1. National conflicts in the Union republics against the background of glasnost and democracy.
2. December events of 1986 in Alma-Ata and other cities of the republic.
Economic crisis.
3. Difficulties on the way to sovereignty: economic crisis, social difficulties, declining living standards, rising unemployment and crime.
4. Multi-vector foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan.
5. Problems of global and regional security of Kazakhstan

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Press conference

Task: Why did Gorbachev's reforms, conceived with the aim of accelerating the socio-economic development of the country, have not had positive results and have not solved the main problems of society?

6. Evaluation methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Omarbekov T.O. Kazakhstan tarikhyn XX gasyrdagi ozekti maseleri. – Almaty: Oner, 2003. – 552 b.
2. Koigeldiev M. Alash kozgalysy. – Almaty: Mektep, 2017. – 656 b.
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7. Koigeldiev M.K. Stalinism and repression in Kazakhstan in the 1920s – 1940s. – Almaty, 2009. – 448 p.

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2. Abylkhozhin Zh.B. Essays on the socio-economic history of Kazakhstan. XX century. – Almaty: Turan, 1997. – 360 p.
3. Omarbekov T.O. 1929-1931 zhyldardagi halyk koterilisteri: zertteu. – Almaty: Arys, 2018. – 480 b.
4. Omarbekov T.O. Kazakhstan tarikhyn XX gasyrdagi ozekti maseleri. – Almaty: Oner, 2003. – 552 b.
5. Kamzabekuly D. Alashtyn rukhani tugyry. – Astana: El-shezhiresi, 2008. – 360 b.
6. "I do not consider myself guilty at all!": from the history of the protest movement in Kazakhstan in 1960-1980. (Collection of documents and materials). Comp. M. Koigeldiev. – Almaty: Arys, 2019. – 256 p.
7. Koigeldiev M. Korgansyzydyn kunin keshkender. Menin gylymdagy omirim. (Kazakstannyn gylym mektepteri. Adebiettanu): Monograph. – Almaty: Arys, 2019. – 304 b.
8. Red Terror: from the history of political repression in Kazakhstan (Collection of documentary materials of political repression of the 20 – 50s of the twentieth century). Comp. M.K. Koigeldiev, V.I. Polulyakh, Sh.B. Tileubaev. – Almaty: "Alash baspasy", 2013. – 384 p.

8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. What were the reasons for the restructuring?
2. How was the policy of glasnost formed in the country, did it contribute to or hinder the implementation of reforms?

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3. What was the democratization of society in the second half of the 1980s?
4. What are the main reasons for the December events?
5. What were the goals of the movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk"?
6. In what year did the rehabilitation of representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia begin?
7. What events caused the collapse of the USSR?

Lesson №14**1. Topic: Kazakhstan's model of economic development.**

2. Purpose: to reveal and explain the Kazakh model of economic development and the new economic policy of Kazakhstan in the XXI century.

3. Learning objectives:

- analyze the difficulties in the transition economy;
- to reveal the Kazakhstan model of economic development;
- to recognize the economic development of Kazakhstan at the present stage;
- consider the leading sectors of the economy of Kazakhstan.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Difficulties on the way to sovereignty: economic crisis, social difficulties, declining living standards, rising unemployment and crime.
2. The transition to a market economy, the creation of private property institutions and the formation of domestic business.
3. Difficulties and shortcomings in the formation of a new economic system. Introduction of the national currency.
4. Modern directions of reforming the economy of Kazakhstan.

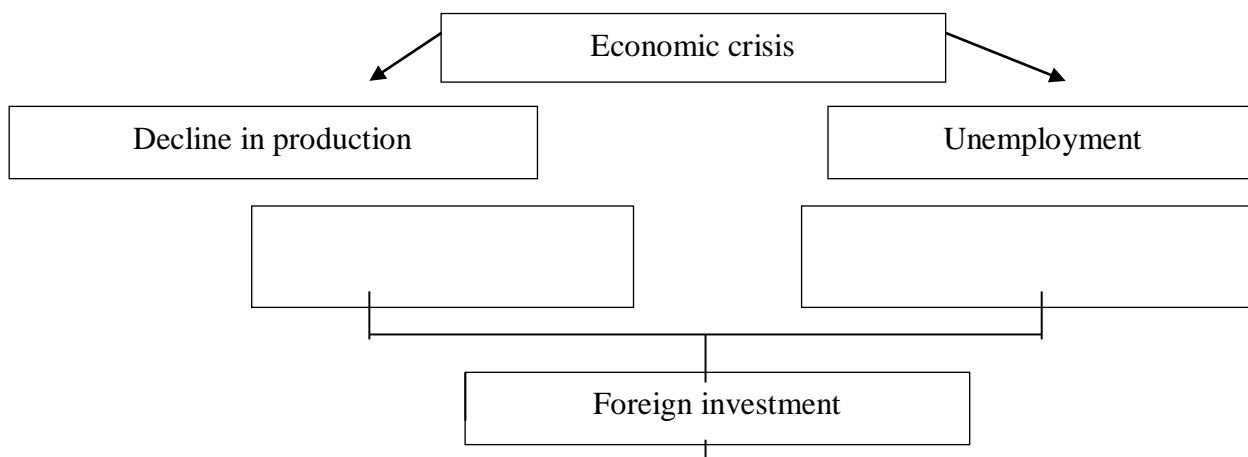
5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Expert group meeting

Task: to work out in small groups the following questions on the topic:

1. The economic crisis and its consequences.
2. The model of the market economy.
3. The role of the oil and gas industry in the development of the republic's economy.
4. Privatization is one of the important directions of economic reforms.
5. Small and medium-sized businesses.

Fill out the diagram:

The economic situation in Kazakhstan in the 90s of the twentieth century.



6. Evaluation methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

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7. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Kazakhstan (Kazak eli) tarikhs: 4 kitap: Tauelsiz Kazakhstan: algyscharttaryzhane kalyptasuy. – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2022. – 570 b.
2. Abylkhozhin Zh.B. A country in the heart of Eurasia: Stories on the history of Kazakhstan. – Almaty: Kazakh University, 1998. – 280 p.
3. Nazarbayev N. A. The era of independence. – Astana: Atamura, 2017. – 508 p.
4. Tokaev K.K. Under the Banner of Independence: Essays on Kazakhstan's Foreign Policy. – Almaty: Bilim, 1997. – 736 p.
5. Uly Dala tarikhy: study guide. Kan G.V., Tugzhanov E.L. – Astana: Zhasyl Orda, 2015. – 328 p.
6. Tokaev K.K. Kazakhstan Republikasyn diplomacy. – Almaty, 2002.

Additional

1. Abenov E.M., Arynov E.M., Tasmagambetov I.N. Kazakhstan: evolution of the state and society. – Almaty: Atamura, 1996. – 390 p.
2. N.A. Nazarbayev On the threshold of the XXI century. – Almaty: Atamura.1996. – 256 p.
3. Nazarbayev N.A. Critical decade. – Almaty: Atamura, 2003 -240 p.
4. Ayagan B.G., Abzhanov H.M., Seliverstov S.V., Bekenova M.S. Modern history of Kazakhstan. – Almaty: Rarity, 2010. – 432 p.
8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)
1. What are the main difficulties of Kazakhstan's economic development at the present stage?
2. What is the Kazakhstan model of economic development?
3. Will Kazakhstan be able to become an influential economic force in the world community?

Lesson № 15

1.Topic:Foreign policy and international relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Objective: to study the multi-vector foreign policy of the state and the place of Kazakhstan in the world, leadership in the global movement of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

3. Learning objectives:

- consider international recognition of a sovereign state;
- analyze the strategic partnership with the leading countries of the world;
- to discuss the role of Kazakhstan in solving global problems of our time.

4. Main issues of the topic:

1. Multi-vector foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan.
2. Establishment of diplomatic relations with foreign countries.
3. The Republic of Kazakhstan and international organizations.
4. Problems of global and regional security of Kazakhstan.

5. Methods/technologies of teaching and learning: Debate

Task: during the discussion, to analyze information about the geopolitical location of the country, the creation of security conditions in the republic, the strengthening and development of foreign relations, the importance of Kazakhstan's entry into the world community.

6.Evaluation methods/technologies: The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the evaluation criteria on the checklist (Feedback)

7. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Kazakhstan (Kazak eli) tarikhs: 4 kitap: Tauelsiz Kazakhstan: algyscharttary zhane kalyptasuy. – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2022. – 570 b.

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2. Abylkhozhin Zh.B. A country in the heart of Eurasia: Stories on the history of Kazakhstan. – Almaty: Kazakh University, 1998. – 280 p.
3. Nazarbayev N. A. The era of independence. – Astana: Atamura, 2017. – 508 p.
4. Tokaev K.K. Under the Banner of Independence: Essays on Kazakhstan's Foreign Policy. – Almaty: Bilim, 1997. – 736 p.
5. Uly Dala tarikhy: study guide. Kan G.V., Tugzhanov E.L. – Astana: Zhasyl Orda, 2015. – 328 p.
6. Tokaev K.K. Kazakhstan Republikasyn diplomacy. – Almaty, 2002.

Additional

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8. Control: (questions, tests, tasks, etc.)

1. What are the main directions of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
2. What is the idea of Eurasianism?
3. Which international organizations did the republic join in the first years of independence?
4. What is the foreign economic cooperation of Kazakhstan with non-CIS countries?
5. The role of Kazakhstan in Central Asia?

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